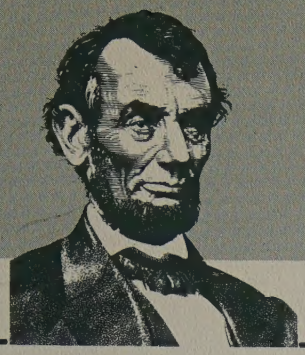

Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

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MOST SIGNIFICANT LINCOLN CARTOON—February 12, 1958

"A LIGHT THAT CANNOT FAIL" by Ralph Yoes has been chosen by the Foundation committee as the most significant Lincoln cartoon to appear in a daily newspaper on February 12, 1958.

Approximately thirty-five Lincoln cartoons, which were eligible for this contest, were acquired by the Foundation bearing the date of February 12, 1958. A preliminary selection eliminated all but sixteen. The best sixteen cartoons were then submitted to a committee of eight Lincoln scholars located throughout the country, with the request that they select the best one. The following point system was used; first place was to receive 5 points, second place 3 points and third place 1 point. The Yoes cartoon received a total of 16 points. Its nearest competitor received 10 points.

This winning cartoon was first published by the *San Diego (California) Union* and it is reproduced in this issue of *Lincoln Lore* with the permission of the publisher of that newspaper. An appropriate certificate will be presented to the artist.

Since 1945 a Foundation committee has selected the most significant Lincoln cartoon. The deciding factor in their selection, year after year, appears to depend upon the subject matter, or the timeliness of the theme. Art work and humor appear to play little part as a determining factor of selection. This year the press has emphasized the need of a revision of the education curriculums of our high schools and colleges which must account for the popularity of the Yoes cartoon. "The things I want to know are in books", a statement attributed to Lincoln by the cartoonist, has certainly struck a responsive cord in the minds of those who determined the merits of the year's best Lincoln cartoon.

A description of the remaining fifteen cartoons submitted to the committee follows:

MORE ELOQUENT THAN WORDS

A Russian looks at a portrait of Lincoln held by Uncle Sam who states: "This is what we mean by Democracy."

Goldberg—*Journal (New York) American*

A VOICE THAT CRIETH IN THE WILDERNESS

Lincoln looks at the Kremlin with the words, "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master."

Robinson—*Indianapolis News*

"... WE MUST RISE—WITH THE OCCASION"

"Lincoln's Day . . . And Today" contrasts a Civil War balloon with the army Explorer #1 and the two Russian Sputniks.

Ostendorf—*Journal (Dayton) Herald*

1863—1958

Portrait of Lincoln with caption, "Concern For the Negro Welfare" while a politician looks on holding a paper bearing the words, "Concern For the Negro Vote."

Shoemaker—*The Standard (New Bedford, Mass.) Times*

AFTER ALL THESE YEARS

The French statue of Lincoln in the Washington Memorial looks out upon the United States Capitol emblazoned with the words "Civil Rights."

Bristol—*Cincinnati Times-Star*

TIME IS THE SCULPTOR, GREATNESS IS THE STONE

The Borglum colossal heads of the Black Hills of South Dakota are depicted, with emphasis on the Lincoln head.

Pratt—*Sacramento Bee*

LINCOLN'S LEGACY

Portrait of Lincoln looks down on tree stump and axe with rails labeled "Freedom of the Individual", "Humility," "Charity," "Patriotism," "Civil Rights," and "Statesmanship."

Maloney—*Herald (Los Angeles) Express*

THE RAIL SPLITTER

Axe labeled "Lincoln" embedded in tree stump with a cabin and rails labeled "Courage," "Honesty in Govt.", "Americanism," "Individual Rights," and "Godliness."

Wood—*Pittsburgh Press*

ABE LINCOLN SHUCKED MY CORN FOR THE LOAN OF A BOOK

Three laughing pioneer farmers unload sacks of corn from wagon onto a platform of the New Salem Grist Mill.

Poinier—*Detroit News*

—AS MR. LINCOLN SAID IT

Uncle Sam with sword and shield labeled "Peaceful Diplomacy" and "The Ultimate Freedom of Red Dominated Countries." Lincoln portrait in background with words "With Firmness in the Right as God Gives us to see the Right."

Kuekes—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

(NO CAPTION)

Lincoln seated statue with words "Among Free Men There Can Be No Successful Appeal From The Ballot To The Bullet, And . . . They Who Take Such Appeal Are Sure To Lose Their Case And Pay The Cost. —Abraham Lincoln, Aug. 28, 1863." In foreground Uncle Sam shown with rocket labeled "Nuclear" and Russian (U.S.S.R.) holds rocket labeled "Weapon Race."

Bonelli—*Oregon (Portland) Journal*

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY NINE YEARS AGO

A pioneer couple ride by the Lincoln cabin in a horse and wagon. The woman says: "I Heerd Nancy Lincoln's Got Another Baby—A Boy This Time. Goodness Knows Whut She'll Do With It. They Kaint Skeesly Take Keer o' Little Sairey As It Is."

McCutcheon—*Chicago Tribune*

(Continued to page 2)

MOST TIMELY LINCOLN EDITORIALS—February 12, 1958

The Foundation has acquired fifty-five Lincoln birthday editorials that appeared in daily newspapers on February 12, 1958. These were carefully read and the fifteen which were considered the best were submitted to a Foundation committee of eight Lincoln authorities, with the request that the best one be selected.

The point system used in selecting the best Lincoln cartoon was also used in selecting the best editorial. Once the eight ballots were tabulated it was discovered that two editorials tied for first place. The "Need of the Hour: The Lincoln Touch" written by Charles S. Rychman and published in *The Detroit Times* tied for first place with "Lincoln-Pivot of History" written by Bruce Biossat and published by Newspaper Enterprises Association.

Due to an unavoidable delay that would occasion a run-off vote between the two winning editorials, it is thought best to run them both in this issue of *Lincoln Lore*. Permission has been granted for the publication of these editorials and an appropriate certificate will be sent to the authors of the winning essays.

NEED OF THE HOUR: THE LINCOLN TOUCH

The Detroit Times

Because he made an end to slavery in the United States, Abraham Lincoln is gratefully remembered by his countrymen as the Great Emancipator.

But there is more to it than that. From his life, by words spoken and deeds done, came the shining example which lifts the hearts and ennobles the purpose of all true sons of freedom.

The land loved liberty before Lincoln was born. But its children learned through his life how more fully and freely to serve the holiest of national ideals.

The greatness of Abe Lincoln, the explanation of the universal love for him, is that we plain people see in him one of ourselves. He would have been a wonderful friend, or helpful neighbor, enriching our lives. Living next to this man, we would have seen that his strength reflected the best side of the national character. In his aura, any one of us might have learned how to live more fully and freely.

Lincoln was never remote. He gave of himself limitlessly to the ordinary man. There walked the most generous, the most human of all distinguished men.

If he had a sense of destiny, it did not cause him to lose the common touch. If he had ambition, it only forced him the more to honor the dignity of his fellows in all walks of life.

He was unlike other great men in that there was no false pride in him. Sometimes he erred in judgment and overlooked important matters. But he was more concerned that the nation should learn from his mistakes than that there should be attached to Abe Lincoln a legend of infallibility.

Having great faith in other men, he tried to win them to his ideas rather than to dominate them with his power. When he found strong men who would work with him, he did not insist that they be loyal to him personally, so long as they were true to the nation.

No other American believed more devoutly in the cause of freedom. But he knew that freedom is not saved by beautiful words alone, though his eloquence above all others, paid it the perfect tribute. One of the gentlest men who ever lived, he did not hesitate to draw the line on which to stand and fight.

There is no mystery about why we love the man born 149 years ago today. Those qualities and ideals by which he lifted the national life were never more meaningful than in the present hour. We need the Lincoln touch. Could we unitedly walk in his path, there would be no doubt about the national future. To remember is to remind ourselves that the way is there if we will seek it.

LINCOLN—PIVOT OF HISTORY

Newspaper Enterprises Association

It was Nov. 19, 1863. Nearly five months before, the great battle had been fought, the battle that was to prove the midpoint and turning point of the bloodiest war the young nation had ever known.

A national cemetery was to be dedicated. A board of commissioners, formed of governors of the northern states whose troops had been involved, had invited the man considered to be the greatest living American orator, to deliver the main address. Already the ceremonies had been postponed a month to allow the speaker time to prepare his speech.

A formal invitation was sent to the President of the United States and, as an afterthought, he was asked to make a few appropriate remarks following the principal oration, though some question had been raised by members of the board as to his ability to speak upon such a grave and solemn occasion.

When the day came, the President, as one witness wrote, "said his half-dozen words of consecration, and the music wailed and we went home through crowded and cheering streets. And all the particulars are in the daily papers."

Those "half-dozen" simple words of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address have rung down the decades with ever-increasing meaning and inspiration.

We do not celebrate the Battle of Gettysburg. It is Lincoln's birthday that we set aside as the day on which to honor the memory of him who stands like an Everest in our history.

Yet it seems fitting on this anniversary of his birth to especially remember Lincoln as he was at Gettysburg. For it was not only the midpoint of the war which so profoundly shaped the nation's destiny, it is still merely the midpoint of the whole American story.

Lincoln reminded his listeners that only 87 years stood between them and that day on which a new nation, conceived in liberty, had been brought forth. Men who had been alive that day were still living when Lincoln spoke.

Today America faces a challenge to the principles to which it was dedicated in 1776 and rededicated by Lincoln in 1863—a challenge no less grave than any it has ever faced before.

And like the challenge of Lincoln's day the danger lies not so much in a foreign enemy, but within ourselves—that we must not lose by default what the blood and sacrifice of previous generations have gained.

Gettysburg could have given cause for over-optimism to the Union, just as America's first satellite could now give us an excuse to return to the comfortable complacency which was only recently so rudely jarred. But Gettysburg did not decide the Civil War; the Civil War decided Gettysburg.

No, Lincoln on that day did not call for jubilation or resting on laurels. Rather, he humbly prayed for rededication and new resolution. The nation could have taken a different course after Gettysburg; the course it will take today is not yet decided. The present is as much a pivot point in history as was 1863.

The task remains; the same challenge, in a new form, is still before us. The challenge, as Lincoln said at another time, of whether "we shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth."

Most Significant Lincoln Cartoon—February 12, 1958

(Continued from page 1)

PILGRIMAGE TO A SPRING

Lincoln monument labeled "Lincoln Principles" at head of spring marked "Our Heritage" A female figure "Democracy" kneels to drink. Alexander—*Evening (Philadelphia) Bulletin*

HE WAS AN 'UNDERPRIVILEGED CHILD'—BUT LUCKILY, ABE DIDN'T KNOW IT

Farmyard scene of cabin, horse, shed and rail fences. A small boy (Lincoln) carries an armload of wood. (Voted 2nd place with 10 Points).

A QUESTION OF ENFORCEMENT

Uncle Sam labeled "Gov't." carries "Treaties with every Foreign Gov't. that will sign with U.S." A citizen kicks a book labeled "Laws Of The Land" while another book lies on the ground, U. S. A., entitled "Local Laws." Lincoln states "Can Treaties Be More Faithfully Enforced Between Aliens Than Laws Can Among Friends?" Parrish—*Chicago Tribune*

FORT WAYNE NOT ON LINCOLN FUNERAL ROUTE

Following the death of Abraham Lincoln on April 15, 1865, several days elapsed before it was definitely known that the remains would be brought to Springfield, Illinois, for interrment. Considerable pressure was brought to bear on the Lincolns to use the empty crypt in the basement of the United States Capitol that had been constructed, apparently without family authority, for the remains of George Washington.

Once Springfield was decided upon by the Lincoln family as the city where the president's remains were to be entombed, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton immediately began working on a schedule and itinerary with the numerous railroads that would be required to convey the body back to the Illinois capital.

Many people were of the opinion that the funeral cortege would follow the inaugural route of 1861 when President-elect Lincoln journeyed from Springfield to Washington. Wild rumors, completely unfounded, had the funeral train visiting practically every midwest village and town located on a railroad. Even federal and state officials were often confused by conflicting orders and misleading information.

The citizens of Fort Wayne, Indiana, were perhaps surprised and pleased to read a *Gazette-Extra* handbill dated Thursday, April 20th, 1865 announcing that "President Lincoln's Remains to Stop at Fort Wayne." Fort Wayne citizens were much more kindly disposed toward Lincoln the martyred President in 1865 than they had been toward Lincoln the politician on October 2, 1860 when he was hanged in effigy within the city limits.

An original copy of the *Gazette-Extra* for April 20th, 1865 has been acquired by the Foundation from the Margaret J. Smith Estate, through the courtesy of F. A. Schack, formerly trust office, for the Fort Wayne National Bank, the Executor. While Lincoln's remains were not brought through Fort Wayne, this is, nevertheless, a prized item of Lincolniana of local interest.

Once Secretary Stanton worked out the funeral route he altered Lincoln's inaugural itinerary by omitting Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and by detouring by way of Chicago, instead of going direct to Springfield from Indianapolis.

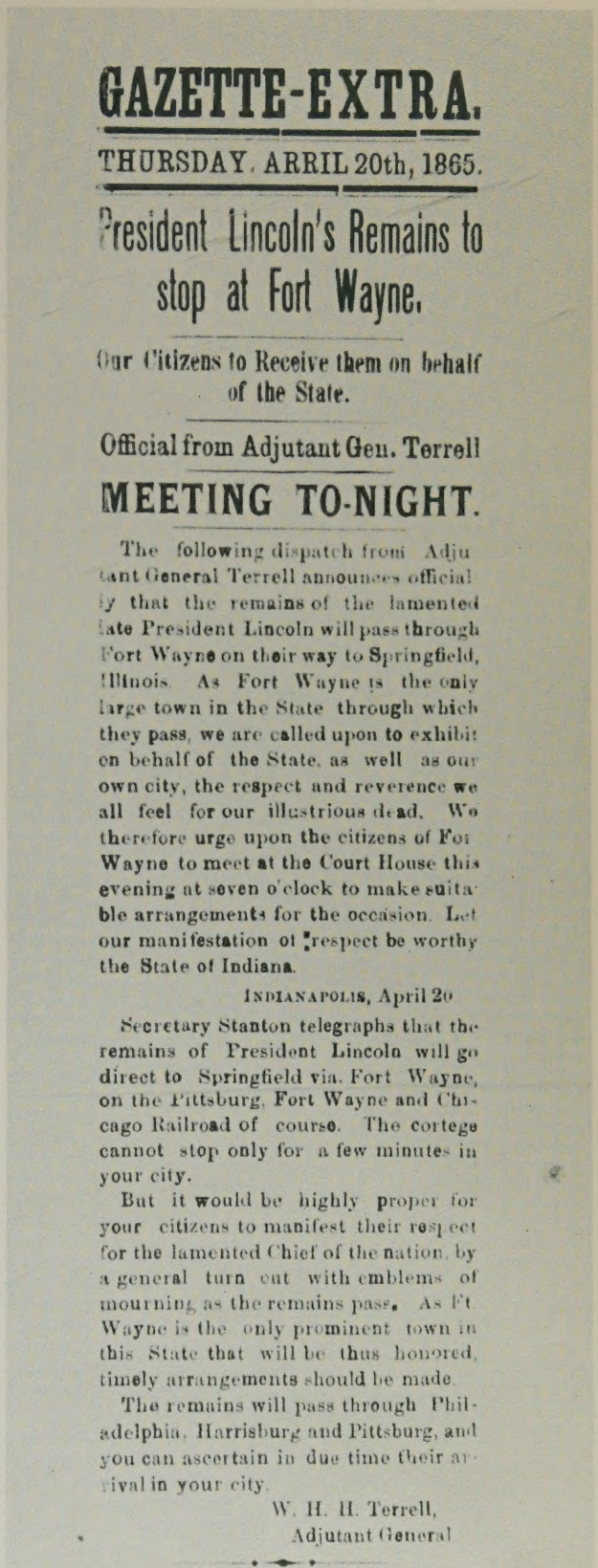
Lincoln's remains reached Indianapolis from Columbus, Ohio, by way of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway, which is now a part of the Pennsylvania road. The first Indiana city to be reached enroute to Indianapolis was Richmond. All day Sunday, April 30, the body was on public view in the Indiana State House.

About midnight the coffin was closed for the next journey by way of a special train enroute to Chicago. Three different railroads were utilized, "the Lafayette and Indianapolis to Lafayette; the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago from Lafayette to Michigan City; and thence the Michigan Central into Chicago." The "Special" enroute to Chicago was made up at Indianapolis and consisted of five cars of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and two that had come through over the entire route. All of the cars were most appropriately and lavishly draped. Of the two cars named, one was the superb railway "carriage" built at the government railway shops in Alexandria, and intended as the president's private car. It was in this car that the president's remains were placed.

Throughout the entire trip the funeral train was preceded by a pilot engine and at every town and village along the Indiana route the grieving people gathered to watch the train go by. In many instances buildings and railway depots were decorated in somber black, salvos of artillery were fired, circulars of a memorial nature were distributed, choirs chanted, torches were lighted, evergreen arches were constructed, logs were burned, flags were draped, and mourning badges were worn to express the grief of the country and townspeople who knew in advance that the train would not stop at their station.

The Indiana cities, towns and villages along the funeral route were Richmond, Centerville, Cambridge City, Dublin, Lewisville, Coffin's Station, Ogdens, Raysville, Knightstown, Charlottville, Greenfield, Cumberland, Indianapolis, Zionsville, Whitestown, Lebanon, Thorntown, Clark's Hill, Stockwell, Lafayette, Battle Ground, Rey-

(Continued on page 4)



GAZETTE-EXTRA.

THURSDAY, ARRIL 20th, 1865.

President Lincoln's Remains to stop at Fort Wayne.

Our Citizens to Receive them on behalf of the State.

Official from Adjutant Gen. Terrell

MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The following dispatch from Adjutant General Terrell announces officially that the remains of the lamented late President Lincoln will pass through Fort Wayne on their way to Springfield, Illinois. As Fort Wayne is the only large town in the State through which they pass, we are called upon to exhibit on behalf of the State, as well as our own city, the respect and reverence we all feel for our illustrious dead. We therefore urge upon the citizens of Fort Wayne to meet at the Court House this evening at seven o'clock to make suitable arrangements for the occasion. Let our manifestation of respect be worthy the State of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20

Secretary Stanton telegraphs that the remains of President Lincoln will go direct to Springfield via. Fort Wayne, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of course. The cortege cannot stop only for a few minutes in your city.

But it would be highly proper for your citizens to manifest their respect for the lamented Chief of the nation by a general turn out with emblems of mourning as the remains pass. As Ft. Wayne is the only prominent town in this State that will be thus honored, timely arrangements should be made.

The remains will pass through Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and you can ascertain in due time their arrival in your city.

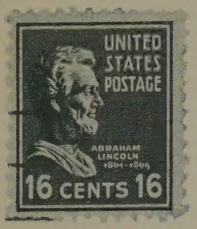
W. H. H. Terrell,
Adjutant General

From the Foundation Collection

Original copy from the Margaret J. Smith Estate, Fort Wayne, Indiana

LINCOLN STAMP

16¢ Black—Issue of 1938



Scott No. 821

In 1938 the Post Office Department issued a series of stamps to replace the issue of 1922-23. The thirty-two stamps incorporated the likenesses of all the Presidents from Washington to Coolidge, with the denominations arranged in accordance with their tenure of office. In addition to the Presidents, three stamps of fractional value were made a part of the series, namely; Benjamin Franklin on the ½ cent, Martha Washington on the 1½ cent, and a view of the White House on the 4½ cent. These three stamps have other slight variations of design.

These stamps are distinctive for their simplicity, number of denominations involved and subject matter. They all measure 75/100 x 87/100 inches, arranged vertically. All of the stamps except the three of the highest denominations were printed on rotary presses and issued in sheets of 100. The $1 Woodrow Wilson, the $2 Warren G. Harding and the $5 Calvin Coolidge are bicolored, and were supplied from 100 subject flat plates, both border and vignette, and issued in sheets of that size.

Among the thirty-two colors or color combinations is the 16 cent black Lincoln stamp. The head of Lincoln was engraved from a bust by Sarah Fisher Ames, which is in the Senate Gallery, The designer was Miss Elaine Rawlinson; the artist, William K. Schrage; the engraver (portrait) Carl T. Arlt; (lettering) James T. Vail.

Each presidential likeness of the series faces to the right and is located at the left of the center of the stamp. In the upper right corner are the words "United States Postage", arranged in three lines, in white modernized Gothic. Below, in like lettering of smaller size is the name of the President with dates to indicate the years of his administration. The 16¢ black bears the words "Abraham Lincoln 1861-1865" arranged in three lines. Denomination numerals appear in both lower corners with the word "cent" or "cents" between, in white lettering. All but the three highest values have flat backgrounds in color. The denominations ranging for ½ cent to 9 cents are without borders. The 10 cents to 19 cents have single line borders, and the 20 cents to 50 cents have double line borders. The $1, $2 and $5 vary in design of border and wording and carry the $ symbol.

The first day sale of the 16 cent black Lincoln stamp was October 20, 1938 at Washington, D. C., with a general sale throughout the country following as soon thereafter as distribution would permit. The covers cancelled the first day at Washington, D. C. numbered 59,566.

United States Post Office Department: Postage Stamps of the United States. 1847-1955.

Fort Wayne not on Lincoln Funeral Route

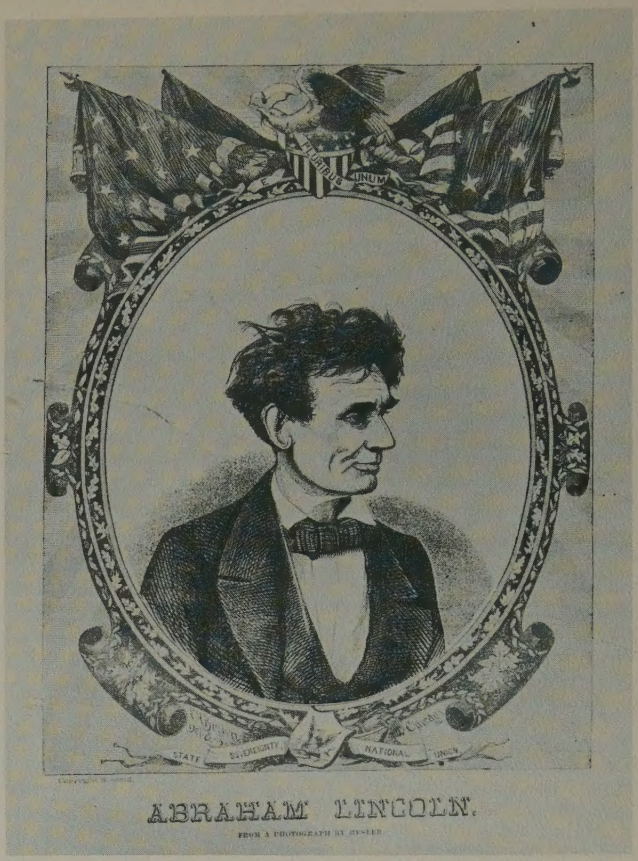
(Continued from page 3)

nolds, Francisville, Medaryville, Lucerne, San Pierre, LaCrosse, Michigan City, Lake and Gibbons, (See *Lincoln Lore* No. 272, June 25, 1934.)

When the train stopped at Michigan City one minor episode occurred. Some of the notable personages of the party from Washington were left behind. However, by means of an express engine they were able to overtake the train at Porter Station. Chicago was reached at eleven o'clock on the morning of May 1.

While Fort Wayne citizens were disappointed that Stanton had not utilized the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and thus omitted their city from the funeral train's itinerary, their grief was just as sincere as that manifested in the more important cities between Washington and Springfield.

LINCOLN'S WIGWAM PRINT



For a number of years the Foundation has had in its picture files a print of Abraham Lincoln made from a woodcut which bears the following pencil notation in the handwriting of George William Curtis: "These prints were showered through the Wigwam immediately after Mr. Lincoln's nomination, May 1860."

The discovery of this print led to the publication of *Lincoln Lore* 1044, "The Shower of Lincoln Prints At The Wigwam" April 11, 1949. It was also discussed in *Lincoln Lore* 1419 "Lincoln Twice Escapes The Vice Presidential Nomination" June 18, 1956.

The print in contrasting blue and black colors is described as follows: "The 9" x 12" picture . . . is a reproduction of what is known as the 'towsled hair' Lincoln and listed by Truesdell as Meserve 6:4. The first edition seems to be unknown to Truesdell as he notes only a third edition which adds the line 'Price 15 cents Third Edition' and 'Rounds, Printer.' The picture is a vignette in an ornamental oval within a rectangle 8" x 6". Under the print in the margin are the words 'ABRAHAM LINCOLN' and under this inscription 'From a photograph by Hesler.' There is also a line; 'Copyright Secured' and woven into the ornamental border the name of the artist 'E. H. Brown, Del & Sc' and the name of the place 'Chicago.' The words 'State Sovereignty' and 'National Union' are also worked into the design."

While this print is exceedingly rare a duplicate copy has recently been acquired and is being retained by the Foundation. On the cardboard on which the newly discovered print is attached the following handwritten statement in ink by John G. Nicolay appears: "The above was circulated in Chicago on the day of Lincoln's first nomination for President."

"Mr. (George) Ashmun of Springfield has the last written signature of Mr. Lincoln. It was given about 9 o'clock Friday evening (April 14, 1865) when the President took leave of Mr. Ashmun and Speaker Colfax at the White House, to go to the theater."

Springfield Daily Republican
Springfield, Mass. Saturday,
April 15, 1865